

TEAMSTERS PROTEST ANTI-LABOR BILLS

Bottling Co. Fires 16 For Joining No. 135

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, which distributes all the Coca-Cola consumed in this vicinity, is accused in charges filed with the National Labor Relations Board with committing a flagrant violation of federal law, in dismissing 16 sales drivers for belonging to a union.

Thirteen of these drivers are veterans of World War II. All 16 are old and trusted employes with seniority running as high as 20 years.

The charges were brought by Emmett J. Williams, secretary-treasurer of Chauffeurs and Teamsters Local 135, of which the drivers are members. The union claims to have "overwhelming proof that these men were discharged solely because they endeavored to have legitimate union representation in bargaining with the company upon numerous grievances," among which is the fact that the company wage scale "is the most unfavorable of any similar business in this area."

Included in this claim are
(Continued on page 3)

Birdsong Elected Bldg. Trades Head

This month Clyde B. Birdsong starts his ninth consecutive year as president of the Evansville Building and Construction Trades Council.

During the war Mr. Birdsong was also president of the Metal Trades Division of the building crafts. He heads Local 215 of the Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers.

Other officers are Lonnie Harris, vice president; Howard Lewis, recording secretary; William Schulze, treasurer, and William Meier, conductor.



Harvey Keesling, 1001 Congress Ave., Indianapolis, came back from the wars with five battle stars to resume working as a driver for the Coca-Cola Co. and bet a wheelbarrow ride around the Circle with Walter Carrol, another driver, that the company would give its men a fair deal. Both found out when they joined Local 135 of the Teamsters, and were fired. Keesling is shown pushing Carrol around Monument Circle.

MASS PROTEST MEETING CALLED TO STATE HOUSE

Organized labor of Indiana is called out to make a showing against the anti-labor bills in the State Legislature in this summons broadcast by Carl H. Mullen, president, and John Ackerman, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor:

A "Mass Protest Meeting" will be held Wednesday morning, February 5, to go before the General Assembly in protesting anti-labor legislation.

All representatives and members are to assemble at the south entrance of the State House, on Washington St., not later than 10:45 a.m. The march is to be made on both

House and Senate Chambers at 11:00 sharp.

Every organization should send as large a representation as possible. We suggest that carloads be sent or entire local unions, where possible.

**THIS IS IMPORTANT!
COME ONE, COME ALL!**

We request that you give one day for the good of your Labor Movement.

Representatives from seven State organizations met with the officers of the Indiana State Federation of Labor in Parlor B, of the Claypool Hotel, January 23 and recommended that this special meeting be called.

LOCAL 520 DELEGATES

EAST CHICAGO—Teamsters Local 520 has elected as CLU delegates Steven Toth, Frank Potesak, Walter Schubert and Tony Novak.

Building Trades delegates are Toth, Potesak and Walter Kubisz.

MINOR BROS. SIGNED

Teamsters Local 193 announces it is glad to welcome into its membership the drivers working for Minor Bros. Transfer Co. in Indianapolis. Mel Atkins signed the contract for them.

Agents of 30,000 Drivers Charge Open-Shop Solons Violate Campaign Pledges

The Indiana State Drivers' Council, representing 30,000 union teamsters, their wives and friends, is spearheading a movement on behalf of these voters to oppose the passage of several vicious, anti-labor bills now up for consideration in the 85th session of the General Assembly.

The bills are piously phrased and give the impression, on first reading, of being designed for the public welfare and in the interest of industrial harmony.

They are in fact, however, vindictive, punitive and calculated to suppress organized labor beyond the constitutional rights of its members.

These bills, if enacted into law, would not produce industrial harmony, but instead industrial chaos. They violate the pledge made by Governor Ralph F. Gates to protect labor's fundamental rights against any adverse legislation.

But more particularly, says the Council's Legislative Committee, these bills make a mockery of the Republican candidates' promises "to continue the well-grounded, friendly policy of the Republican Party toward labor, recognizing its unrestricted right to organize as well as to bargain collectively."

Bills most objectionable to the Teamsters are:

HB-102 (Introduced by Representative George N. Copeland of Osgood, a wholesale oil dealer.) Bans the secondary boycott, out-

(Concluded on page 4)

SWEAT SHOP APOSTLES PLEAD FOR LOW WAGES

A good example of how big business has combined to bring down the wage scales for working people in Indiana was presented at the hearing conducted January 29 by the Senate Committee on Labor when arguments were presented for and against the open shop.

The hearing developed the truth of what has been suspected—that the big factory owners of Indiana are trying to take advantage of a Republican Legislature to smash organized labor while the smashing is good.

Proof of this crusade by the industrialists was all too obviously brought out in arguments for the Mitchell anti-closed shop bill by men who are being paid by the factory owners to fight organized labor.

The arguments of these men in favor of abolishing all the improvements in working and living conditions obtained by laboring people of Indiana over the last 60 years sum up to this one demand upon the 1947 Legislature:

"Our bosses, the factory owners, want you Senators and Representatives to outlaw the closed shop. This is all they ask. Just close the closed shop. Our bosses will do the rest."

"With the closed shop abolished they will bust the unions
(Continued on page 4)

NEWS AND COMMENTS FROM LOCAL NO. 369

D. E. MAHONEY

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THIS LOCAL UNION WILL BE HELD Sunday, February 9, 1947, AT THE LABOR TEMPLE IN MARION.

★ Employees of the Pearson Taxi, Portland, Indiana, are now organized 100 per cent. Negotiations are now in progress on a contract covering these employees. WE ARE ASKING ALL ORGANIZED LABOR OF PORTLAND TO PATRONIZE THIS CAB CO.
(Continued on page 3)



Our Legislature

The Indiana State Legislature is at present considering the enactment of several bills which were designed and introduced by anti-labor extremists with the one end in view of helping the corporations they represent, directly or indirectly.

These bills would turn back labor to sweat-shop conditions and pay by depriving labor of its one weapon against corporate parsimony. That weapon is labor's right to strike against, to picket and to boycott unfair employers and thus force the payment of decent, living wages.

If enacted into law these bills would accomplish three things:

(1) Destroy the faith of every intelligent person in Indiana in the campaign promises of Republican candidates for public office; (2) Create industrial chaos, destructive of the very industrial harmony between capital and labor that the bills purport to encourage; and (3) Provide the basis for possible judicial decisions curtailing labor beyond the imagination even of those who conceived the bills.

Governor Gates, himself, has repeatedly assured labor a 50-50 break by the present administration, and he has been quoted as declaring that certain fundamental rights of labor must be protected, including the right of collective bargaining; "I shall insist that these fundamental rights be safeguarded in all legislation," he promised.

The Republican Pledge to Labor

Furthermore, all Republican Senators and Representatives promised before election, in their party platform that:

"We will continue the well-grounded, friendly policy of the Republican Party toward labor, recognizing its unrestricted right to organize as well as to bargain collectively. . . .

"We will oppose any legislation designed to restrict the rights of workers to act collectively for the betterment of their economic conditions."

Radicals Want Bills Passed

Incidentally, these bills are precisely what the radical people of Indiana want passed. Extreme Leftists among our Hoosier brethren have been praying for something to happen, to awaken the labor vote:

The theory of these extremists is that labor deserves to be doublecrossed, stabbed in the back, lied to and cheated, for being dumb enough to permit election of labor-hating candidates.

"Labor needs a good lesson, something to get it off its fanny and to the polls. And these bills, Little Hobbs Bill, Kossacks Bill, Open Shop Bill and Non-Picketing Bill, etc., are it!

"Let these bills become laws, then labor will go out, get them abolished and also everyone politically who had anything to do with passing them." That is the extremists' attitude.

But We're Not Radical

The bulk of our labor multitude in Indiana is not radical. It goes along with us in MODERATION. It thinks of capital and labor as one big family, all members of which are interested in making a living.

We grant capital the right to put up the money and be the boss. If those who supply the manual labor can have good jobs they can buy the food and commodities produced, and keep money in circulation. That is free enterprise.

In this big family of bosses and laborers it is natural to expect family scraps over how much each one shall get. The scrap comes every time wages and hours are discussed.

The big brother—the boss—pleads poverty, yet lives in such a big house. The little brother demands "outrageous" pay for his services. Failing to get it he strikes, and all the editorial writers sharpen their pencils, if not their wits, and go to town, condemning the working man for wanting too much. Then there is a compromise and a contract and the family goes to work for another year, or however long the agreement provides.

That is the capitalistic system. It has made America. Labor has struck and fought for everything it has obtained. Yesterday's strike pays for today's new radio set, if you get what we mean.

The right to strike, to organize a closed shop, to picket and to bargain collectively has redeemed the American worker from living in an outhouse to a respectable position in society and made him a brother in the capitalistic family.

As a brother in this family, our union member is a conservative fellow traveller of the capitalistic system. He believes in the profit system, free enterprise, the American way of life, a chance for every man, in fact, the entire ideology which Republican politicians exploit when running for office.

Private Industry's Best Friend

With all his desires to provide a living for his family he is private industry's best friend in Indiana today. Our unionist depends upon his employer for a job. His employer's prosperity is his prosperity. He will scrap with his employer for a few cents an hour more pay, but defend to the death his employer's ability to pay.

He and his union are a stone bulwark against the forces that exist or may be fomenting to abolish private enterprise.

Organized labor in America today is the wall of defense against Socialism, Communism, the Revolution.

The union worker is a member of the family fighting to preserve the American system of capitalism and free enterprise. Industry must not try to make him a step-child!

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sounding a note of caution in dealing with anti-labor measures introduced in the present session of Congress, Labor Secretary Schwelienbach, testifying before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, was sharply critical of such legislative proposals and asserted they would injure, rather than help, industrial relations.

Even Pegler Pans SB-48

Attempts to abolish the closed shop by legislation such as the Mitchell Bill in the Indiana General Assembly and the Ball Bill in Congress are too ridiculous even for Westbrook Pegler.

The arch critic of labor tells in *The Indianapolis Star* of January 27 why "the closed shop is a practice and condition whose sudden abolition by the enforcement of a law would raise hell in American industry and, undoubtedly, cost lives."

Pegler says, in part:

Senator Ball of Minnesota, seems to have taken the floor for the time being on the subject of the closed shop and his proposal that the same be outlawed.

Like the lily-white primaries of the South, and Jim-Crow, this is a thing, this closed shop, which came about as a desperate expedient to combat immediate inequalities and dangers. I doubt that it can be cured, suddenly, by any firm national law or a number of individual state laws except in states which are not strongly unionized.

★

In theory, the open shop is ideal. But the closed shop is a practice and a condition whose sudden abolition by the enforcement of a national law would raise hell in American industry and, undoubtedly, cost lives.

The closed shop was a method of compelling workers to join unions for their own immediate good—the good of them all. It was a way to prevent employers from bringing in temporarily distressed hands to undercut the going wages and to force the free-riders, or slackers, to pay into the union treasuries a fair price for the benefits in wages which the unions had won or claimed to have won.

★

. . . I foresee that any attempt to enforce an open shop abruptly under law would start another season of that anarchy which rattled the structure of the American state in the formative years of the CIO.

★

The safe way and a feasible way is to trim those powers by laws which can be passed in the present mood of Congress, which can be enforced and would be approved by the union members themselves. These would be laws to reform unionism from the outside. Such reforms would include revision of their constitutions and restriction of their powers to raise money and the purposes for which they may spend it.

I believe the rank and file would like these reforms because they . . . would not damage the unions or the workers in them.

Do this and, in a few years, we might try an open shop law for perfection's sake and find that only a few individualists preferred to remain non-union, after all.

Meeting Nights—When and Where

LOCAL No. 11—Auditorium, 210 N. Fulton Ave., Evansville. Regular meeting, first Tuesday of month, at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

LOCAL No. 188—28 W. North St., Indianapolis.
Executive Board, second Wednesday of month, 4 p. m.
Wholesale Bread, first Tuesday of month, 4 p. m.
Wholesale Cake, Cracker and Pie, first Tuesday of month, 7 p. m.
Kraft Foods, Inc., Blue Valley Creamery and Purity Foods, Inc., third Tuesday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Dairy employees, third Wednesday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Retail Bread, third Thursday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Wadley Co., last Tuesday of month, 5:30 p. m.
General Meeting for all crafts, first Tuesday of March, September and December, 8 p. m.
No meetings through June, July and August.

LOCAL No. 193—28 W. North St., Indianapolis.
Executive Board, second Friday of month, 7 p. m.
General Meeting, second Friday of month, 8 p. m.

LOCAL No. 215—Auditorium, 210 N. Fulton Ave., Evansville.
General Meeting for all drivers, first Sunday of month, at 2:30 p. m.

LOCAL No. 235—28 W. North St., Indianapolis.
All members, first Wednesday of month, 8 p. m.

LOCAL No. 344—232 1/2 S. Michigan St., South Bend.
General Meeting, third Sunday of month, 10 a. m.

LOCAL No. 543—Lafayette—103 N. Sixth St., third Monday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Frankfort—Labor Temple, last Saturday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Goodland—Library, last Wednesday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Dairy Employees—Fourth and Columbia Sts., third Tuesday of month, 7:30 p. m.
Ice and Coal—103 N. Sixth St., second Friday of month, 7:30 p. m.

LOCAL No. 691—Richmond—Eagles Annex, second Sunday of month, 10 a. m.
Lawrenceburg—Noppert's Hall, first Friday of month, 7 p. m.
Connersville—AFL Hall, Bread Drivers, first Monday of month, 7 p. m.
Rex and Bunzendahl Drivers, last Saturday of month, 2:30 p. m.

LOCAL No. 716—28 W. North St., Indianapolis.
Ready Mixed Concrete, first Monday of month, 8 p. m.
American Aggregates, first Tuesday of month, 8 p. m.
Private Owners, first Wednesday of month, 8 p. m.
Electric Companies, second Monday of month, 8 p. m.
Ice Companies, second Tuesday of month, 8 p. m.
General Contractors' Employees and General Meeting, last Friday of month, 8 p. m.
Executive Board and Stewards, last Friday of month, 7 p. m.

LOCAL No. 759—Labor Temple, 512 E. Sycamore St., Kokomo.
Regular Meeting, first Saturday of month, 8 p. m.

It Could Happen Only Where Taxis Are Unorganized

Here is an illustration of what can happen in Indianapolis but not in any of the other major cities of Indiana, where taxicab drivers are members of the Teamsters Union.



MULLINS

Taxicab drivers are giving the best possible service, for instance in Evansville, under the leadership of Henry Mullins, newly elected president of Teamsters Local 11 in South Bend, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, etc.

Yet in Indianapolis, where the cab service is so bad that almost every day you read something like this item, which appeared in the *Times* on January 26:

The city licenses of two taxicab drivers were suspended for 30 days by the safety board today.

The action was taken on testimony that the drivers, Clarence McNabney, 724 N. Alabama st., and Charles Albright, 630 Ft. Wayne ave., refused to pick up as passengers a blind couple and their two children.

The suspensions were part of a crackdown program inaugurated by the safety board to correct illegal practices of taxi drivers.

All Labor Regrets Death of Hopkins

MICHIGAN CITY—John H. Gleason has been named editor of *The Labor Beacon* of this city to succeed the late Frank A. Hopkins, whose sudden death shocked labor circles.

Mr. Hopkins, who was 42, died of coronary thrombosis shortly after returning home from his office.

Mr. Hopkins' editorials in the *Beacon* were widely reprinted and his art work was well known throughout labor circles. His cartoon practice appearing in the *Beacon* was known as "Gertie and Mae," two shop girls, and "The Gripe Brothers," two gloomy factory hands.

Unmarried, Mr. Hopkins took an active interest in Boy Scout activities, first as Scout then as Scout Master.

UNFAIR!

Jagers Wholesale Grocery Co., 114 South Alabama St., Indianapolis, and M. O'Connor & Co., 600 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, are unfair to organized labor and should NOT be patronized until further notice.

The Indiana Teamster

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Indianapolis Coca-Cola Unfair to Teamsters

16 Salesdrivers Fired For Joining Local 135

(Concluded from page 1)

sworn affidavits made in the office of Andrew Jacobs and Robert D. Malarney, attorneys for the union, by a number of the locked-out drivers.

According to these affidavits the men were dismissed following a meeting on October 28 last with J. S. Yunker, company president.

The members say they had called a union meeting for 4 p.m. to discuss conditions of their employment. They wanted more money, comparable with pay received by Pepsi Cola and other soft-drink drivers in this city. Also among grievances was that of being fined every time a "stranger" was found in one of their cases of empty bottles. A stranger is a bottle belonging to another company, which may be misplaced in the Coca-Cola box of empties without the driver's knowledge.

One hour before the union meeting was to be held, Yunker assertedly called a plant meeting and invited his employees to bring any grievances to him personally rather than take them up with their union.

"If you men have anything on your chest," he is quoted as saying, "bring it to me personally. You cannot be loyal to both this company and to any union."

"But because there are so many of you," the quotes continue, "I suggest," said Mr. Yunker, "that you form a committee to represent all of you in my office. I will deal with that committee."

And Mr. Yunker kept his word. That is, he dealt with the committee—by firing every member, according to the charges.

After inviting his drivers to name a committee to have a heart-to-heart discussion with him about money and strange bottles on October 28, 1946, Mr. Yunker dismissed from his employment the following members of that committee on the following dates:

Walter Waltman, who was elected chairman of the heart-to-heart committee, fired October 29, 1946.
Fred Wilcox, fired October 29.
Joel Cooper, fired October 29.
Fred Bradley, fired October 29.
Herbert C. Paul, fired October 29.
John Hutton, fired October 30.
James Hessler, fired October 30.
John Hicks, fired November 1.
Ray Webster, fired November 1.
Kenneth Manion, fired November 2.
Joe Hibbert, fired November 23.
William Hutchens, fired November 24.
Phillip Spaulding, fired December 15.
Charles Davis, fired December 24.
Raymond Woods, fired December 30.
Harvey Keesling, fired December 30.

Waltman's affidavit says, in part: "Some years before this I had been called to the office and lectured by the owner, Mr. Jim Yunker, against joining the Teamsters' Union or having anything to do with a labor organization. He, Yunker, cautioned us particularly against giving our names and addresses to the Teamsters' Union

who at that time was requesting such information.

"I further state that sometime during the month of October, 1946, Mr. Yunker told me, and other employees in my presence, that he had some application cards Mr. Williams of Teamsters' Union, had left with him. He stated that if we signed the applications Williams would be our boss, but if we did not sign them, he would continue to be our boss. I further state that George Kramer, the company sales manager, told me that if we went into the union there would be someone throwing rocks at our houses and otherwise molesting us."

In a large display advertisement published in the *Indianapolis Times*, January 23, the union explains why it is picketing the Coca-Cola Co.'s plant at 860 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, and also curtailing its service.

MILLION WOMEN QUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Labor Department disclosed that 1,000,000 women workers left factories and office jobs last year to go back to their kitchens.

The Human Element In Safety

WRITTEN FOR LOCAL 193

"National Safety Council statisticians have taken the pulse of one of the nation's most modern traffic arteries—the Pennsylvania Turnpike—and found the human element still the underlying factor in accidents, despite all the engineering skill and ingenuity devoted to this highway of tomorrow."

The above was excerpted from "Traffic on the Turnpike" in December *Public Safety*. The complete article should be read and studied. It is a very interesting report on an analysis of the accident prevention effectiveness of what was hoped to be a fool-proof highway. Many considered it an experiment to test the extent to which modern engineering design of roads could eliminate accidents. The experiment was successful.

"Analysis of the 160-mile, divided concrete highway between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg shows that the turnpike allows a speed-up in traffic demanded by the tempo of modern living, while at the same time, reducing the normal accident danger by 30 per cent."

However, it is also successful in that it adds emphasis to the old story that the most practical fool-proofing is the education of the fool. Engineering safety into roads and highways reduces the number of opportunities for a driver to err, but some can find opportunities, no matter how few remain. However, a man who has been properly "engineered" can drive safely under the worst conditions.

Drivers can operate vehicles safely on rutted, one-lane roads if they are so inclined. A smooth, six-lane divided highway will allow for faster operation with fewer difficulties to overcome, and requires less individual initiative. But as long as some individual judgment is required, safe driving will depend on the individual.

Human Control Needed

Motor vehicles are not operated on fixed rails, with mechanically controlled following distances, automatic speed and stopping control, and with intersections completely eliminated. They still need careful human control.

On the best roads, careless drivers and chancetakers can still pass

LOCAL 298 SUES TODD-BROWN CO. FOR \$2,100,000

MICHIGAN CITY—Suit was filed Thursday, Jan. 9, in the United States District Court of Northern Indiana against Todd and Brown, Inc., for the sum of \$2,100,000 in back pay.

The suit was filed through William N. Kenefick and Russel Bowser, local attorneys, on behalf of E. C. Wilkes and 400 AFL drivers employed at Kingsbury Ordnance Plant during the war for a period from January, 1940 to January 1946.

The plaintiffs set forth that their claims are based on the Fair Labor Standards Act; that the defendants were engaged in the transportation of shells and explosives, etc., and were thus engaged in interstate commerce, operating heavy and light equipment.

Todd and Brown, operators of the plant, are accused of violating the Act in respect to overtime pay by failing to pay the plaintiffs for actual time required of them to be on the plant site. The plaintiffs ask for time and one-half damages and attorneys' fees.

Mr. Wilkes pointed out: "Ours is not a portal-to-portal pay suit. What we are actually asking for is pay for the time we worked and for which we were not paid."

improperly, follow too closely, exceed safe speed, and violate intersecting or merging traffic safety. They can attempt to drive when intoxicated or fatigued. They can allow their attention to wander from the job of driving. Such drivers involve themselves and others in accidents on any road.

There are tests which will determine the inherent driving ability of men. But inherent driving is not performance. It is not until ability is transmitted into action that performance is created.

Performance depends on the way ability is put to use. Ability, in itself, means little. Effort is necessary to get the value out of ability. The outstanding accident-free records made by some drivers who have ability handicaps make it look as though effort can overcome some shortages in ability. Effort can compensate for some lack in ability, but ability without conscientious effort is worthless. To be safe drivers, men must be persuaded to make a compensated and continuous effort to drive safely at all times.

Improved roads and highways are beneficial as they speed up traffic and reduce, to some extent, the skill needed to drive safely. But safe driving will still depend on the efforts of the driver to drive safely. Drivers' efforts depend on their acceptance of the importance of safe driving. Their acceptance of the importance of safe driving will depend on the extent to which they are convinced of the value of safety depends on how well they are made to understand that any relaxation of effort can result in an accident. Drivers even need it explained that the odds are all wrong in the gamble of their own welfare against any relaxation of effort. And drivers do not stay convinced—they must be reminded constantly.

All effort to educate the driver in the need for constant safe driving must be continued and increased.

By-Laws Revised

Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Indiana State Drivers Council has just come from the press and can be had by communicating with E. J. Williams, 28 West North St., Indianapolis.

The revision was made by a committee headed by Elmer Nolan, of Teamsters Local 73, Clinton, and ratified by the Council.

SWEDE WAECHTER

Up-to-Date with No. 188

Bread without "life is like life without bread."

On New Year's Day, Frank Babbs of Wonder Bread completed ten years without an accident, that is a pretty fine record. Nice going Frank. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Harry Beck of Hostess Cake are the proud parents of a new baby boy. . . . Also Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Tucker of Borden's Capitol Dairies are happy to announce that they have a new baby girl.



We are going into negotiations on Capitol Dairies' new contract this month. Wish us well. Also, Wadley Co. the first of February.

Paul Hackleman has been appointed steward along with Rosa Tarver to assist Vic Stickney at Wadleys.

Don't forget there are only two milk companies that are union: Capitol Dairies and Krogers. We hope all of our membership patronizes these companies. All others are unfair to organized labor.

Ray Eccles has been appointed chief steward at Colonial Bread succeeding Earl Stevens.

Brother Ralph Scott of Omar, our chief steward has been sick for some time now, and by the time you get this paper we hope to see Scottie back on the job.

Brother Dutch Schneider of Purity Bread has a 30-day leave of absence and is visiting his daughter in California.

A hard roll cast upon the waters may return soft enough to eat.

This sign appears on Brother Davis' farm. "Positively no more baptizing in my pasture. Twice here in the last two months, my gate has been left open by the Christian people and before I chase my heifers all over the country again, all the sinners can go to hell."

A man knocked at the Heavenly Gate
His face was scarred and old;
He stood before the man of fate
For admission to the fold.

"What have you done," St. Peter asked
"To gain admission here?"
"I've been a business agent, sir," he said,
"For many and many a year."

The pearly gates swung open wide,
St. Peter touched the bell
"Come in and choose your harp," he said
"You've had your share of hell."

HAVE IT DELIVERED UNION

Z. R. TOMPKINS

Heard and Seen at 7/16

Brother Earl Hyde has had a visit from our friend the stork recently and it's a girl. Brother Hyde works at Heston's Concrete Co. Hope your wife has a speedy recovery!



Sir Stork also dropped in on Brother Everett Lowe, leaving a baby boy, who, we hope, will make a good truck driver.

All members are herewith invited to join the try-outs for the coming year's bowling team to be sponsored by Teamsters Local 716. Eligibility can be determined in this office, at 28 W. North

Brother Leo Yount, member of the Executive Board of Local 716, killed the fatted calf January 25. We understand that every one had a pleasant time at Bro. Yount's country place.

Brother E. R. Tompkins is now getting started back to work again. He is taking it easy by trying to raise a few chickens, at which, he boasts, he is pretty good. Also, he is doing a little trucking. . . . He wishes to thank Bro. Martin and all the others who called so many times to find out how he was getting along.

Polar Ice and Broad Ripple Ice Cos.' workers are doing well under Local 716 guidance. Our president wishes to thank the brothers who attended the last meeting of these companies. For the benefit of the ice workers, I am publishing a list of these meeting nights on Page 2 of this paper. You brothers should have everyone attend these meetings.

D. E. MAHONEY

(Concluded from page 1)

Brother Howard Wilhoit, formerly of the OMAR Bakery in Muncie, has been added to our staff. We ask that members give Howard their fullest cooperation.

WE HAVE THE EMPLOYEES OF THE NATIONAL DRIVEWAY SYSTEM OF ELWOOD, ORGANIZED. THESE EMPLOYEES HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE PENDING

UNION RECOGNITION.

Representative John Mosfield has recently acquired a small farm and the office force purchased him a lovely Christmas gift to use on the farm, saving him such an early trip to the office each morning. You might ask Brother Mosfield to tell you about his gift. "IT SURELY GETS COLD ON THE FARM, DOESN'T IT, JOHNNIE?"

30,000 TEAMSTERS PROTEST VICIOUS BILLS

Say Manufacturers Are Urging Legislation For Lower Wages

(Continued from page 1)

lawing refusal of employees to handle goods or perform services because of a dispute in another plant or industry. Provides up to \$500 fine and up to 180 days in prison for violation.

HB-59 (Introduced by Representative William Hostettler of Bloomfield, a farmer and constructor.) Would outlaw interference with transport or delivery of any commodity and would prevent strikers from barring cargo vehicles from strike-bound establishments. This bill amends an act of 1933 which prohibits interference with transportation of agricultural or dairy products and extends it to include "any product, commodity or article of trade or commerce." Provides up to \$1,000 fine and up to five years in prison for violation.

SB-48 (Introduced by Senator A. W. Mitchell, a farm implement dealer from La Porte and Starke Counties.) Outlaws the closed shop. Employment not to be dependent upon membership or non-membership in labor organization. Employees to have right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own free choosing. No corporation, labor organization, partnership, association or person to enter into contracts which exclude from employment members of labor organizations or persons who refuse to join such organizations. Provides up to \$500 fine and up to 180 days in prison for violation.

SB-52 (Introduced by Senator Palmer R. Edgerton of Jonesboro, a grain elevator owner and certified seed grower in Grant County.) Outlaws mass picketing; makes violation a misdemeanor punishable by fine up to \$500 and imprisonment up to 180 days; prohibits preventing, by violence or threats, the entrance of employees or others into property where strikes are in progress.

HB-31 (Introduced by Representative Lothair Teetor of Hagerstown, a manufacturer.) Amends 1945 state police act to strike out prohibition against state police intervention in labor disputes or disorder except by direction of the Governor or request of Mayor, within city limits, or of Circuit Judge in county areas.

Hess Heads Committee

The Legislative Committee appointed by the State Drivers' Council to direct the opposition to the foregoing bills and others inimical to labor is headed by Pat Hess, head of Teamsters Local 414, Fort Wayne, and second vice president of the State Federation of Labor.

Other members are: Steven Toth, president of the Drivers' Council and head of Teamsters Local 520, East Chicago; O. B. Chambers, chairman of Teamsters Joint Council 69 and head of Teamsters Local 759, Kokomo; Emmett J. Williams, head of Teamsters Local 135, Indianapolis; C. B. Birdsong, representing Teamsters Joint Council 76 and Teamsters Local 215, Evansville; E. C. Wilkes, Teamsters Joint Council 75, and Teamsters Local 298, Michigan City; Elmer Nolan, Teamsters Local 73, Clinton; D. E. Mahoney, Teamsters Local 369, Muncie, and Michael Sawochka, Teamsters Local 142, Gary.

Speaking for the committee and quoting from *The Leader*, official organ of the State Federation, Mr. Hess described the Open Shop bill as "an insult to the intelligence of both management and labor."

There can't be harmonious relationships in a factory where those without responsibility to a union are permitted to work. A law that outlaws the union shop destroys the union. And that's the purpose of this law. For 65 years in Indiana, AFL unions have been able to settle all difficulties over the bargaining table when a prop-

er effort was made by management. A union can't exist in an industry that is half-organized. A half-organized industry means half production, half profits for the management, and half wages for the workers."

Regarding the anti-picketing bill: "Legislation that would deprive workers of the right to picket takes us back many years. We would again be at the mercy of courts and anti-labor judges who could and would issue injunctions in every kind of labor dispute."

Opposing the Kossacks bill, which would permit the state police to interfere indiscriminately in labor disputes, the committee contends:

"The present state police department was created by the 1933 General Assembly. Labor opposed this legislation charging that the state police would become a state constabulary and the AFL resisted its passage so strongly that the bill was finally amended to prohibit state police from intervening in labor disputes. The purpose of this bill is to strike out the language which we insisted be inserted back in 1933. Labor has not changed its mind. We are definitely opposed to this legislation."

OPEN SHOPPERS WANT LOW WAGES

(Concluded from page 1)

and then they can reduce wages 20 to 30 per cent. Wouldn't that be wonderful? They are paying us to say this.

Arguments by these open-shop evangelists were convincing only of the fact that organized capital wants the 1947 Legislature to turn over the laws of our Hoosier state to the economic gain of Lothair Teetor and his friends in the upper bracket.

"Honest," said George Applegate, research director for the Indiana Manufacturers Association, "the factory owners who belong to my association are 100 per cent in favor of the anti-closed shop bill."

"Amen," said Dale Crittendenberger for 500 members of the Associated Employers of Indiana, "we want disorganized labor."

He could have added that so do most of the laundry and restaurant owners and Ivan Morgan and other money-hungry cannors and all the other gentlemen of Indiana who live in big houses and pay sweatshop wages. Of course, these birds are in favor of the open shop. Who said they weren't? They're in favor, also, of no social security, no taxes, nothing for the public good which costs them money.

Senator Mitchell, who authored the bill, and who represents Allis-Chalmers (indirectly perhaps) and who got in the Legislature by promising to help organized labor, said that, "the workers themselves are in favor of the open shop," and that "the right to work regardless of union membership should be added to our list of freedoms."

Senator Mitchell didn't specify what workers want the open shop. Probably some men who were fired from the union for not paying their dues.

And in pleading for "our list of freedoms" he is absolutely misleading in not specifying that the freedom the Allis-Chalmers Co. wants is the freedom to reduce wages and end strikes for decent pay.

But the most ridiculous argument of all in favor of the open shop bill was made by Wilfred Bradshaw, anti-labor relations representative of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce. He said, and we quote, "This bill protects the fundamental right of people to work."

When did the State Chamber of Commerce ever concern itself with the fundamental right of anybody in Indiana outside its own membership of employers? Show us one instance!

What the judge meant was that the industrialists by whom he is

AGGREGATES SIGNS WITH LOCAL 716

Approximately 45 members of Teamsters Local 716 employed at two gravel plants in Indianapolis of the American Aggregates Co. are receiving substantial wage increases by terms of a new agreement just signed for them.

The contract is for one year, retroactive to January 1, 1947. It provides additional increases in pay for night workers, double time for holidays and Sundays and vacations of 48 hours with pay, after one year and 96 hours after five years.

Negotiations for the union were conducted by Edward Carlson, business representative; Harry Hudson and a committee comprising Chester Everton, Glen Hall, Robert Goff and Merrill Voorhies.

Building Truckers Signed

The Frank Ward Trucking Co. and Fred Hawk, both doing business in Indianapolis and vicinity, have signed agreements to deal collectively for their employees with Teamsters Local 716.

These new first contracts give the union members 17½ cents an hour more pay, and vacation clauses. The members haul building materials.

Negotiations were conducted for the union by Edward Carlson and Harry Hudson, together with Lauren Williamson, committeeman in the Hawk agreement, and Ed Atherton in the Ward agreement.

Cleveland Wrecking Unfair, And How!

Calling all Labor Papers:

Please give us a hand in telling the world that the Cleveland Wrecking Co.'s Indianapolis branch is unfair to Teamsters Local 716.

Management says, "no dice." Therefore 18 drivers and warehousemen are on strike, since January 1.

Cleveland Wrecking Co. has its main office in Cincinnati, and branches in Louisville, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Philadelphia, Camden, N. J.; Toledo, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

employed would like to have the privilege of hiring a lot of non-union workers who would accept low pay and help break down the high wage scales now being demanded by organized labor.

Judge Bradshaw then had the impertinence to declare that "labor would not suffer from the passage of this bill."

Who in the hell does Judge Bradshaw think he's kidding? Certainly not any Senator or Representative of the 85th General Assembly. Shame on Judge Bradshaw! He knows better than that. We hate that soft soap!

Pat Hess, for the Teamsters, explained how passage of Senator Mitchell's bill would tip over the whole labor-management cart in Indiana and cause nothing but trouble.

And Carl Mullen, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, denounced the bill as "a most vicious piece of legislation."

Walter Frisbie and Powers Hapgood, representing CIO unionists, argued that passage of the bill would be "an open invitation to employers to smash unions" and that it would only result in "a wave of labor trouble."



Snapped while waiting for an elevator in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, after attending a meeting called by the Indiana State Drivers Council were (Charles Miller (right) newly-elected vice-president of the council, and (left to right) Marlin Beaman, Otis Rodarmel and Frank Blice, all officers of Teamsters Local 417, Vincennes. The meeting discussed ways and means of opposing anti-labor legislation.

O. B. CHAMBERS

So... This Is Kokomo

The annual party for Local Union 759 will be held at the Labor Temple, 512 East Sycamore St., at 8:00 p. m., February 1. All members are urged to attend.



We have recently settled our City Coal contract for 1947 with a nice increase for our members. . . . Also the City Freight contract has been settled covering Wabash, Peru, Rochester, Logansport and Kokomo. . . . Most of the contracts covering the Over-the-Road Agreement and also City Freight Agreement have been signed by the operators giving our freight drivers, both Over-the-Road and local, a nice increase.

We have received from the General Tire and Rubber Co. a voluntary increase for dock workers and warehousemen, and an additional increase on the hour effective March 9 for truck drivers and jeep drivers.

There has been a voluntary increase by the Shell American Petroleum Co. of Kokomo, for the men at the Kokomo Bulk Plant, which covers night watchmen, warehousemen and mechanics for both city and rural tank truck drivers. This company has also granted a voluntary increase to the transport drivers which are covered by Locals 298, 364 and 759.

The Kokomo Concrete Supply Co. is still on the "Unfair" list with Local 759, and also the Dietzen Bread Co. When buying bread ask for Ward, Omar or Colonial.

At a meeting with Armour employees in Rochester recently, they voted to open up their agreement covering all employees of the Armour Creamery, which contract expires May 1.

The construction contract will also expire in April.

We do not see much of Buck Arthur around the union office since his matrimonial adventure, and we are hoping that the blanket the boys bought comes in handy these cold nights!

We have to extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Watson. He has been very proud passing around the cigars at McClain Dray Line to celebrate the birth of his 7-pound boy.

We had a visitor in our office the other day—ex-vice president of the local, Ivan Frazier.

In checking some of the jobs that are to come in to this territory it looks as though there will be quite a lot of construction work in this locality this spring.

Remember the March-of-Dimes Fund for Infantile Paralysis.

Council Officers Re-elected

The Indiana State Drivers Council has unanimously re-elected all its officers for the ensuing year.

Election was held at the regular January meeting of the Council in the Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, and followed an afternoon of discussion concerning legislative bills, safety measures, local and area contracts, and other questions important to the welfare of the great brotherhood of Teamsters in Indiana.

When vice president Charles Miller took the floor and called for nominations for president, D. E. Mahoney bounded up with the name of Steven Toth, incumbent for two preceding years. No other name was spoken.

Glen H. Rabanus, of Local 543, Lafayette, then moved that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Mr. Toth, and this was done upon being seconded by E. J. Williams, of Local 135, Indianapolis.

Similarly other officers were reelected as follows:

Vice president, Charles Miller, Local 417, Vincennes.

Secretary-treasurer, C. B. Birdsong, Local 215, Evansville.

Recording secretary, O. B. Chambers, Local 759, Kokomo.

Three-year trustee, D. E. Mahoney, Local 369, Muncie.

Two other trusteeships, held by S. W. Helton, Local 543, Lafayette, and E. C. Wilkes, Local 298, Michigan City, were not open for election.